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Crawley Urban District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1960

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M.O.H. Cradley U.D.C.

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FIFTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1960

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K. N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Health Department,  
Goffs Park House,  
CRAWLEY.

(Telephone: Crawley 25511)



CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

July, 1961.

Health Department,  
Goffs Park House,  
Crawley.

To the: Chairman and Members of the  
Crawley Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for 1960, in which an account is given of the work of the Public Health Department during the year. This is the fifth Report since the Urban District was formed in April, 1956, and it has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/61.

Vital Statistics

The more important extracts from the Vital Statistics will be found on page 7. Live births totalled 1,248, a slight drop from the previous year, and represent a Birth Rate of 23.93 as compared with 25.34 in 1959. Of this total only 14 were illegitimate, as compared with 22 in 1959 and 27 in 1958. After application of the comparability factor, as supplied by the Registrar-General, the Corrected Birth Rate is 16.50.

There were no maternal deaths. Twenty-five infants died in the first year (18 male and 7 female), and all were legitimate. Of this number, 18 occurred within the first four weeks of life, including 16 within the first week, mainly from prematurity and congenital defects. The Infant Mortality Rate is therefore 20.03 (16.34 during 1959) and the Neonatal I.M.R. 14.42.

The total deaths during the year amounted to 267, a rise of 12, the Crude Death Rate being 5.12. After correction the figure is 11.01, - still below the national average.

Detailed causes of death are shown on page 8. Although there was a decrease in the number due to cancer, the figure included 12 malignant growths of the lung or bronchus, - four more than in 1959. Two deaths were attributed to motor vehicle accidents and 8 to "other accidents". It is satisfactory to note that no deaths resulted from tuberculosis, either pulmonary or non-pulmonary.

Infectious Diseases

Details of notifications received during 1960 will be found in the table on page 10. This was not a "Measles Year" and only 35



cases were notified. Whooping Cough was more prevalent, with some 78 cases, and 70 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. Fortunately the disease was of the mild type. The notification of "Acute Encephalitis" refers to a child who developed this as a complication of mumps, but made a satisfactory recovery.

The most troublesome infection during the year was Sonne Dysentery, which was exceptionally prevalent in the country generally. Between June, when the first cases occurred, and the end of the year, some 76 notifications were received.

There is no doubt that personal contact is the most important means of spread in this disease, which explains why family outbreaks are so common. In children it is usually direct, but indirect contact from communally handled articles of various kinds may be responsible. Personal hygiene is of great importance, especially hygiene of the hands. Hand contamination with the organism is very common, either through auto-infection by a case or carrier, or infection from some article in communal use. Bacteriological investigations in Day Nurseries during an outbreak have revealed that the hands of as many as one half of the children may be shown to be infected. It is therefore essential that satisfactory facilities for the cleansing of the hands, particularly after a visit to the toilet, are available, and that these should be used regularly. Obviously children should be encouraged to keep nails short and to scrub their hands when washing with soap and water. An added precaution which is of considerable value is to ensure that all children immerse their hands after washing in a small bowl containing a suitable disinfectant. Certainly paper towels are the only safe practical method of hand-drying and these are provided in schools. They are equally valuable in the home when cases occur. Lavatory seats are particularly liable to infection in use, as they may be contaminated by splashing with droplets. Great care is taken with all school lavatories and similar precautions should be taken in the home when any member of the family has suggestive symptoms. Wiping the seat with "white fluid" in a dilution of 1-10 should be the rule, the disinfectant being later wiped off with a damp cloth before the seat is used. Similarly lavatory chains and handles, as well as door handles and anything else touched by the individual before the hands are washed, should receive attention.

During the year virus gastro-enteritis was widespread. Most commonly the symptoms of this infection are a feeling of intense nausea, quickly followed by vomiting, about one in three of those affected later having diarrhoea. However there is a wide variation in the symptomatology and, in some outbreaks, diarrhoea may be the main symptom. Although distressing, the symptoms are usually of short duration. The incubation period is short, infection being spread by droplets as in the case of the common cold, influenza etc. A number of school outbreaks were investigated during the year, when



it was found that very few of the families concerned had sought medical advice, as the duration of symptoms was brief.

The total number of faecal specimens submitted to the Brighton Public Health Laboratory during the year (mainly within the last six months) was 545. The vast majority of the reports were negative, as the presence of the virus of gastro-enteritis cannot at present be detected. A considerable amount of the time of the Public Health Inspectors was devoted to the collection and despatch of specimens from both patients and contacts.

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On December 24th I was informed that two girls from London, staying over the holiday with a married sister in Crawley, had been in close contact with their young brother who had been admitted to hospital on the previous day with diphtheria. Concern was felt when it was found that many residents of the Borough of Camberwell, where there was at that time an outbreak of this disease, were spending the Christmas holidays in Crawley. It was necessary to take swabs from all contacts on Christmas Day and I am very indebted to Dr. Jameson and the staff of the Brighton Public Health Laboratory, who carried out these investigations over a public holiday period.

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No cases of poliomyelitis occurred during 1960; a single notification of paralytic disease was received, but the diagnosis was not confirmed after hospital treatment. Unlike diphtheria, which was still an epidemic killer until twenty years ago, (causing on the average 2,800 deaths in England and Wales each year), poliomyelitis has never been a fruitful cause of mortality in this country. In spite of this the disease produces more panic than any other epidemic disease, on account of its most dangerous complication, - paralysis. It would seem that paralysis terrifies more than death, - its presence being seen for many years.

About 77% of the population under 40 years had been vaccinated in Britain by June, 1960, and this fact should make epidemic control easier. Although the response generally to the immunisation campaign has been less satisfactory in adults, it has been possible to ensure the protection of a fair proportion of workers in Crawley by holding sessions in factories, offices and shops, while in addition many were dealt with by their own doctors. Figures show that by June, 1960, 40% of the adult group vaccinated in West Sussex were in fact residents of Crawley.

In spite of these encouraging figures, there can be no excuse for complacency. There are still many who have not yet been vaccinated and it must never be forgotten that age is no protection against polio-

myelitis. The more serious cases and the majority of deaths during the last ten years have tended to be among those over 15 years. The appearance of a case of poliomyelitis in any area is immediately followed by a sharp rise in the number of applications for vaccination, mainly from those who "had not got round to it" or have "been meaning to have it done for a long time". Such delay can be dangerous, for protective anti-bodies do not appear in the blood until an interval after vaccination. To all such people I would say "The time to be done is now"!

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No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. However an interesting outbreak associated with a factory canteen did come to light.

In the early hours of the morning of August 26th, a number of employees of a factory awoke suffering from abdominal pain and diarrhoea. All reported for work on the following day, although in many cases the symptoms continued, and some dozen men consulted the Nurse. All those affected had taken lunch in the factory canteen on the previous day and had eaten casserole chicken. Fortunately it was possible to investigate the outbreak without delay and specimens of faeces were collected immediately from eight men. The remains of the chicken were also taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. As was anticipated, all faecal specimens and the chicken carcass were found to be infected with the heat-resistant strain of *Cl. welchii*.

This organism is frequently found in association with outbreaks of food poisoning. The vehicle of infection is almost invariably meat which has been boiled, steamed, braised, stewed, or insufficiently roasted, allowed to cool slowly and then eaten cold or reheated on the following day. In this instance the chicken had in fact been cooked previously and reheated on the day of consumption, - a very common practice which is to be deplored.

The ingestion-onset interval of *Welchii* food poisoning is between 8 and 22 hours, usually about 12 hours. The onset is usually sudden, with abdominal pain followed by diarrhoea. Sickness is frequently absent and the illness of short duration, one day or less, and is not fatal to healthy persons. It is probably much commoner than the official figures suggest, for only too often, as in this instance, the patients do not seek medical advice.

The prevention of food poisoning from this source depends on the control of cooking technique and storage, and emphasis is laid upon these points by the Inspectors when visiting restaurants and canteens.

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Water Supplies

The provision of main water to Crawley is the responsibility of the North West Sussex Water Board. The water provided comes mainly from the Weir Wood source, but is supplemented from the Hardham Pumping Station via the Buchan Hill Service Reservoir. Details of examinations carried out during the year will be found in the Appendix to this report.

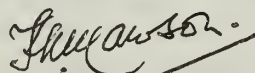
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I am indebted to Mr. Steel, and his staff of Public Health Inspectors, for their help during the year, and to his clerical department for the duplication of this report which was typed by my secretary, Miss Heydon.

I would like to express my appreciation of the support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.



Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. A.E. Pegler (Chairman)  
 Mrs. N. Simkins (Vice-Chairman)  
 Mr. R.P. Barry  
 Dr. I. R. Clout  
 Mr. J.R. Dods  
 Mr. F.C. Feltham  
 Mrs. I.D. Graves  
 Major B.H. Jones  
 Mrs. N.B.M. Sharp  
 Mr. E.V. Vygus, J.P.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.  
 Medical Officer of Health; also Assistant County  
 Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex  
 County Council, and M.O.H. to N.E. Combined Sanitary  
 District of W. Sussex.

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health  
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.  
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

K.J. Tyler, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Deputy Chief Public  
 Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.  
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

L.P. Poole, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Public  
 Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.  
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

D.W. Townsend, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health  
 Inspector (from 8th April, 1960)

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.  
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.  
 Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society  
 of Health.  
 Diploma in Bacteriology.

Clerks - Miss W. Brackpool and Miss G. Weston.  
Secretary to M.O.H. - Miss M. Heydon.

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILStatistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1960

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	5,622
Estimated resident population, mid-1960	..	..				52,150
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1960)						
according to the Rate Books	..	..	..			15,400
Rateable Value (31st December, 1960)	..	..	..			£1,004,007
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	..					£4,245

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate	1234	655	579	) Birth Rate = 23.93 per 1,000 estimated resident population in mid-1960.
(Illegitimate	14	5	9	
Still Births (all legitimate)	15	11	4	) Rate per 1,000 total births = 12.02
Deaths .....	267			Crude Death Rate = 5.12
England & Wales Birth Rate	17.1			Death Rate 11.5
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 16.50				
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 11.01				
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 15.1      Death Rate = 14.6				
Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion) = 0				

During the year, 18 male and 7 female infants died before a year.  
All were legitimate infants.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ..... 20.03

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ..... 20.26

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births .. 0.00

(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales ..... 21.7)

Of the above 25 infant deaths (eighteen (13 male and 5 female)  
occurred in the first month, and of these, sixteen within the first  
week (11 male and 5 female).

Neonatal I.M.R. .... 14.42

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	48	(49)
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	0	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	0	(0)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1959)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (1)
3. Syphilitic disease	1 (0)	0 (1)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (1)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7 (1)	5 (4)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11 (7)	1 (1)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	3 (6)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	2 (4)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11 (13)	8 (13)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1 (0)	0 (2)
16. Diabetes	0 (0)	0 (1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14 (13)	16 (13)
18. Coronary disease, angina	31 (21)	26 (11)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0 (1)	2 (4)
20. Other heart disease	11 (18)	24 (10)
21. Other circulatory disease	2 (4)	7 (11)
22. Influenza	0 (1)	0 (1)
23. Pneumonia	9 (13)	6 (13)
24. Bronchitis	6 (4)	1 (5)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2 (1)	1 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0 (1)	0 (0)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	0 (3)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0 (0)	0 (3)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2 (0)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	1 (6)	4 (2)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21 (11)	19 (14)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2 (3)	0 (1)
34. All other accidents	4 (2)	4 (3)
35. Suicide	1 (5)	1 (2)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)
	<u>137 (125)</u>	<u>130 (130)</u>



SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Crawley is one of eight New Towns now being built in a ring approximately 25 to 30 miles from the centre of London. Largely as a result of unplanned development during the last century, nearly 25% of England's population live in the great conurbation of London. The necessity of making lengthy journeys to work, transport problems, greater risks in time of war, and the absence of a genuine community spirit all stem from this cause.

Whereas the designated area of the town housed only 9,500 people in 1947, the present population is approximately 54,000. Thus nearly 45,000 people, mainly from the metropolis, have been moved to new surroundings where they enjoy a high standard of living and have established a settled community. Covering 6,000 acres, the town is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles across and is surrounded by a green belt with ready access to the countryside.

While the Crawley Development Corporation is responsible for the planning and building of the town, including the majority of houses, most shops and some factories, the administration of the area is in the hands of the local authorities, - the West Sussex County Council and the Crawley Urban District Council.

The town has been planned to have nine Residential Areas (with populations varying from 4,600 to 8,250, a Town Centre and an Industrial Area, the last being situated to the north of the town on the London side, adjoining the main road and railway. Each Residential Area, eight of which are completed, is largely self-contained, having a Primary School, shops which provide for daily needs, a Church and a Public House. This arrangement cuts to a minimum the distance which children are obliged to walk to school in their early years. As Education Authority, the West Sussex County Council has provided 8,680 places in primary schools, 4,690 in secondary modern and grammar schools, and over 1,400 in the College of Further Education. This College serves a wide area and further development is proposed in the near future. A further Secondary School, with 600 places, nears completion.

One permanent community centre adjoins the West Green Primary School and eight semi-permanent Community Huts have been built in the Neighbourhoods, those in Tilgate and Gossops Green having been erected in 1959. Two Youth Huts are now provided. The list of organisations shown in the booklet "Local Information" (issued by the C.D.C.) has now reached nearly 400.

The number of dwellings erected by the Crawley Development Corporation totals 10,704 at the time of writing, including both houses and flats. There is a wide variation in the size and type of accommodation provided, with over 250 types of dwelling, and the

average density is 12.3 to the acre. At the end of 1959 the Crawley Urban District Council had 925 properties in occupation.

The vast majority of the residents work in Crawley, either in factories or in the town services. Seventy-six factories are in production and two in course of erection, while nine are being extended. Unemployment is at a very low level. Employment figures are as follows:-

Manufacturing Industry .....	14,200
Service Industry .....	1,100
Retail Trades .....	2,300
Town Services .....	1,800
Professions .....	1,200
Building & Civil Engineering	1,500
Agriculture .....	300
Gatwick Airport .....	2,400 (approx.)

The Development Corporation has followed a shopping policy which has provided a limited number of shops in the Neighbourhood centres, 125 in all, the larger number being in the more distant areas. Thus the town centre has become a shopping area of regional importance, having 150 new shops trading. This figure includes department stores, banks, gas and electricity showrooms etc.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1960. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year.

Acute Encephalitis .....	1	(0)
Scarlet Fever .....	70	(16)
Whooping Cough .....	78	(4)
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ....	1	DNC(1) DNC
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)..	0	(2)
Measles .....	35	(1118)
Food Poisoning .....	0	(2)
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	(1)
Dysentery .....	76	(14)
Paratyphoid .....	0	(12)
Meningococcal infection .....	0	(2)
Pneumonia .....	1	(0)
Erysipelas .....	1	(0)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year - 36  
(43 in 1959)

(Of this number 14 were new cases, the remainder being "transfers" when the patient moved to Crawley).

Pulmonary Males	18	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	16	Non-Pulmonary Females	2

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1960, was 428.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS INOCULATION

During the year 1,428 children under five years of age, and 147 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, received a full course of immunisation against Diphtheria. In addition 1,529 children, who had previously been protected, were given "booster" doses.

The County Council amended their immunisation scheme during 1960 to include triple inoculation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may now have their babies inoculated with a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine, or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diphtheria or Whooping Cough as separate injections.

The triple inoculation, which commences about the age of two months, consists of three injections at intervals of not less than four weeks. A "booster" dose is advised at about the age of fifteen months. This should be followed at four and eight years of age by a "booster" dose of Diphtheria-Tetanus vaccine.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

I am indebted to Dr. Galloway, the County Medical Officer, for the following table. This shows the numbers in the various age groups who were vaccinated during the twelve months ending 31.12.60, and includes those dealt with by the general practitioners and by the staff of the County Health Department:-



Poliomyelitis Vaccination (Continued)

	Children born 1943 to 1960	Expectant Mothers	Young Persons born 1933- 1942	Persons born before 1933 (not yet 40)	Others	Total
Received two injections during year ending 31.12.60	1561	305	451	4333	32	6682
Received a third injection during year ending 31.12.60	3322	717	2800	239	49	7127

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following known cases of notifiable disease were admitted to hospital during the period ending 31st December, 1960:-

Foredown I.D.H.

Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..... 1 (DNC)

Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton

Pneumonia ..... 1

Acute Encephalitis ..... 1

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GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA1. Laboratory Facilities

Routine bacteriological work is carried out at the Brighton Public Health Laboratory. Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream are submitted, together with many other types of specimens. Arrangements have been made for the despatch to the laboratory by the Public Health Department of any specimens which general practitioners may wish to send for examination.

We are indebted to Dr. J.E. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, for his assistance and advice on many occasions.

2. Ambulance Service

The operation of this service, for which the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority is responsible, is carried out by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the day-to-day administration being under the control of the local Divisional Superintendent.

Four ambulance vehicles are provided, but the staff has recently been increased to seven Driver/Attendants (from May, 1961). During 1960, the Crawley ambulance fleet covered a total mileage of 79,596 (74,773 in 1959). Less help is now available from voluntary services.

The Hospital Car Service, in the north-east corner of the County, is under the control of the transport officer at Horsham, serving the whole of this area. During 1960, these voluntary drivers covered 389,627 miles when transporting patients to hospitals and clinics.

3. Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease

The majority of cases of infectious disease in need of hospital treatment are normally admitted to Foredown I.D.H. at Hove, although the number sent in during 1960 was small. I must express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Lenhoff.

We are advised that any cases of Smallpox occurring in the District should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach) Dartford, Kent.

4. Clinics and Treatment CentresA. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided in the area by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area (Continued)

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In Crawley the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows:-

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley. Sessions are held each Tuesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the first, second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

Langley Green Clinic. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Wednesday) from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on every Wednesday.

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) from 2 p.m. A doctor is in attendance on the first, third and fifth Mondays and also on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Sessions are held on Mondays and Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Monday, and also on the first, third and fifth Friday in the month.

Ifield Community Hut. Sessions are held weekly on Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Friday in the month.

Southgate Community Hut. Two sessions are held each week on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the third Tuesday in the month.

Gossops Green Clinic. (At Gossops Green School). Sessions are held weekly on Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second Friday in the month.

Family Planning Clinic A Family Planning Clinic is held at the Health Clinic in Exchange Road at 1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. on Fridays and 7.15 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. on Mondays.

Relaxation Classes

Health Clinic, Exchange Road. Classes are held weekly on Thursdays at 2 p.m.



General Provision of Health Services in the Area (Continued)Relaxation Classes (Continued)

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Classes are held weekly on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Classes are held on Thursdays at 2 p.m.

(c) School Health Service. Regular inspections of children are carried out at all schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Two full-time Dental Surgeons operate in Crawley. Regular sessions are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, Langley Green and Tilgate Clinics, and in the medical rooms of the new schools.

Eye, Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinics are held in the town.

Sessions for immunisation against Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, and at the Clinics in Three Bridges, Tilgate, Gossops Green and Langley Green.

(d) Home Help Service. This is controlled by the Women's Voluntary Services on behalf of the County Council. The value of this work cannot be over-estimated.

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## B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services. A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services. Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Crawley Chest Clinic. As from June, 1961, Crawley patients who are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician are seen at the new Clinic in Crawley Hospital, where sessions are held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area (Continued)

(iv) Venereal Diseases. Patients may attend the Clinic at the Redhill County Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Redhill County Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Women - Wednesdays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.  
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Thursdays 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Women - Tuesdays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.  
Thursdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Steel

The most notable impression experienced during the year was that of the rapidity with which the town is now settling down to become a complete and self-sufficient community. News concerning New Towns too often stresses only the difficulties experienced by a few in fitting themselves to an entirely new environment. Too little is said of the beneficial effects of good homes, good schools and well-equipped places of work on the health and well-being of the vast majority who have come to live here and who fully enjoy the clean, open freshness of their surroundings.

Residents are now well aware of the high standards of environmental hygiene which have been attained and are quick to draw attention to any departure therefrom. One partial exception to this, however, concerns the handling and display of foodstuffs. Although customers are aware of occasional unhygienic practices they seldom voice their disapproval to the person concerned but decide to take their custom elsewhere.

Where lapses do occur, an on-the-spot expression of dissatisfaction by the customer would most certainly result in immediate remedial action by any trader who values his business. As it is, traders are often unaware that customers have ceased patronising them because of a lapse in hygienic precautions, - such as an assistant coughing into a hand which is immediately afterwards used to pick up food.

Such lapses rarely occur when an inspector is present, which indicates that most food-handlers are now well aware of the requisite precautions but that some occasionally do not bother overmuch about an uncomplaining customer.

Generally speaking, it is obvious that people are loth to "make a fuss" individually, but will willingly join public opinion in asking for official action, - which is eventually effective but inevitably much slower in operation.

Whereas people will readily complain about the quality of goods, it seems they need considerably more incentive to complain about unhygienic handling of food. This is probably due to the fact that the latter type of complaint entails the personal criticism of the food-handler as against the material criticism of goods. For this reticence - which is not unworthy - we must be prepared to accept a slower rate of progress towards the best possible protection of our food supplies.

It has been said that Americans individually demand higher standards because they have no National Health Service and therefore have to pay their own doctors' bills!

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Other comments on items of interest in the varied work of the Department are made under their separate headings, a new subject being the coming into operation of the Council's first Smoke Control Order.

I again thank all members of the staff for their excellent work during the year and express appreciation of the keen interest they have shown in the attainment and maintenance of the high standards which one naturally associates with a New Town.

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TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES ..... 7,056

WATER SUPPLY

Apart from occasional complaints of "dirty" water arising from the disturbance of manganese and iron oxides in the mains, the water supply has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.

Examination of Treated Water (from supply points)

## Bacteriological:

No of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
33	33	-

## Chemical:

No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
4	4	-

No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the houses	Estimated Population
15,500	53,786

New houses connected to main supply .....	710
Number of houses with private supply .....	9
Number of sources involved .....	7
Bacteriological samples taken from private supplies...	2
Number of samples found unsatisfactory .....	2

PRIVATE SWIMMING POOLS

Number of pools .....	4
Number of samples taken .....	13
Number of samples found unsatisfactory .....	2

Three of these pools are attached to schools in the town and one is situated at a factory on the industrial site.

PRIVATE SWIMMING POOLS (Continued)

The unsatisfactory samples resulted from faults in chlorination technique. Following the giving of appropriate advice, satisfactory results were later obtained.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of notices served under the Public Health Act:-

Formal .....	-
Informal .....	85

Number of notices complied with:-

Formal .....	1
Informal .....	27

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received (other than for rats and mice) ....	114
Inspections .....	114
Re-inspections .....	123

MOVEABLE DWELLINGSPublic Health Act, 1936Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960

Inspections .....	28
Number of notices served .....	-
Number of moveable dwellings previously licensed under Public Health Act .....	3
Number of site licences issued under Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act .....	-

The number of caravans in the district remained small and again no exceptional problems were encountered.

SECTION 89, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Power to require sanitary conveniences to be provided at inns, refreshment houses, etc.

In December, additional inspections were made of six of the older public houses in conjunction with a sub-committee of three



SECTION 89, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (Continued)

members of the Licensing Committee of the Petty Sessional Division of Horsham.

Work was commenced in December on the one older public house which had not previously been modernised.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total number of visits .....	1416
Rooms disinfected .....	6
Number of personal specimens ..	554

These figures represent an increase of over 500 visits as compared with 1959. This is largely accounted for by extension of the use of the Public Health Laboratory Service by general practitioners in respect of specimens from cases of gastro-enteritis.

INSECT PESTS

Number of visits in connection with vermin (bed bugs, fleas etc.) .....	41
Number of rooms treated for verminous insects .....	12

These figures concern only 8 premises as against 19 in 1959.

Wasps

The Department continued to give advice on the destruction of nests, and considerable use was made of the service offering spraying equipment and insecticide at a small charge.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Present arrangements for sewage disposal are quite adequate, except in a small area of older development in the town for which a scheme of re-sewering is in preparation.

At the end of the year there were only 90 houses with cesspools or other independent means of drainage. The planned extension of existing and proposed sewers will further reduce this figure in the coming years.

At present cesspools are emptied by the Council as frequently as is necessary, on request by occupiers.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE (Continued)

Number of visits in connection with drainage .....	386
Houses connected to main drainage .	11
Houses provided with flushing cisterns .....	-
Privies converted to E.C.'s .....	-
E.C.'s converted to W.C.'s .....	-
Drains repaired .....	-

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises registered (bone boiling & fat extracting)....	1
Number of inspections .....	19

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

## Sampling

Following delegation by the County Council of their powers as Food and Drugs Authority, a programme of the sampling of foods for chemical analysis was instituted. The deliberate adulteration of foodstuffs is now a comparatively rare occurrence. However, the vast number of differing food preparations now on the market gives ample scope for the protection of the public both as regards quality and against misleading claims made in respect thereof.

Satisfactory reports were received in respect of all samples taken in 1960, as shown in the following table:-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Continued)

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Meat & Meat Products	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	3	3	-	-	-
Milk	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bread	-	2	2	-	-	-
Flour	-	2	2	-	-	-
Jelly	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meringue Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soft Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Margarine	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	18	18	-	-	-

Number of food premises in the district

Grocers and provisions shops .....	66
Confectioners .....	29
Greengrocers .....	32
Butchers .....	30
Bakehouses .....	7
Bakers' Shops .....	17
Fishmongers .....	13
Cafes and Restaurants .....	26
Licensed premises .....	23
School canteens .....	30
Factory canteens .....	48
Nursing & convalescent homes .....	3
Clubs, etc. ....	12
Total .....	336

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Number of inspections .....	1063
Number of notices served .....	76
Number of notices complied with .....	52

Premises registered under Section 16

For sale of ice cream:-

Grocers and provisions shops .....	35
Confectioners .....	29
Bakers' shops .....	11

For the manufacture of sausages,  
preserved foods etc.:-

Butchers .....	21
Grocers .....	6

Total ..... 102

Number of inspections ..... 119

Meat and Other FoodsThe following articles of food were examined during the year  
and certified as unfit for human consumption:-

165 Tins Meat	15 Boxes Cherries
143 Tins Vegetables	3 Boxes Capsicum
156 Tins Fruit	2 Handles Gooseberries
25 Tins Fish	23 Avocado Pears
4 Tins Preserve	16 Bags Peas
16 Tins Cream	11 Boxes Carrots
37 Tins Milk	1 Bag Runner Beans
1 Tin Stew	3 Bags Onions
1 Tin Rice	10 lbs. Mushrooms
1 Tin Coffee	12 Doz. Cauliflowers
1 Tin Spaghetti Bolonaise	30 Boxes Lettuce
3 Tins Orange Juice	24 Trays Cucumbers
1 Tin Macaroni Pudding	3 Boxes Pineapples
1 Tin Soup	2 Trays Gooseberries
1 Tin Paste	120 lbs. Pears
1 Tin Pease Pudding	120 lbs. Grapes
1 Jar Jelly	1½ cwt. Potatoes
6 Stone Fish	
200 lbs. Beef	
31 lbs. Lamb	
34 lbs. Ham	

Method and Disposal of Condemned FoodMeat and fish are stained and released where appropriate for  
by-product usage; otherwise the condemned food is buried on the  
Council's refuse tip.



FOOD HYGIENE

On the educational side, attention was directed mainly to the instruction of staff during the course of their actual work, as suggestions for organised talks again met with little response.

In view of such factors as changes in staff and that it is probable that only those food-handlers who are already aware of the need for hygiene would attend lectures, it has become obvious that "on-the-spot" checking is of much greater value and that such checking, coupled with timely explanation, will remain the most essential part of food hygiene activities.

Legal Proceedings

Reports were made to the Public Health Committee on sixteen matters in respect of possible infringements of the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Legal proceedings were instituted in three instances under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act against a firm of bakers. The defendants were found guilty on each charge and fined as follows:-

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Sale of mouldy cream horns                     | - Fine £40, Council awarded 10 guineas costs and £1 witness fees. |
| (b) Sale of mouldy apple dumplings                 | - Fine £5, Council awarded 2 guineas costs.                       |
| (c) Sale of loaf of bread containing piece of wood | - Fine £2, Council awarded 2 guineas costs.                       |

MILKMilk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54

Number of dairies registered  
(distributing depots) ..... 2

Milk Supply

Number of registered purveyors of  
milk ..... 35

Dealers' Licences

Tuberculin Tested ..... 26  
Pasteurised ..... 36  
Sterilised ..... 19

Dealers' Licences (Continued)

Number of notices served under the  
Regulations ..... -  
Number of notices complied with .... -

Milk Samples

Bacteriological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
Tuberculin Tested	18	16	2
T.T. Pasteurised	28	28	-
Pasteurised	28	28	-
Sterilised	4	4	-
TOTAL	78	76	2

The two samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test were of unpasteurised, farm-bottled milk. The Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified accordingly.

Biological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard
Tuberculin Tested	4	3	1

The unsatisfactory sample was weakly positive to the Brucella Ring Test and the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified accordingly.

ICE CREAM

No. of samples	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
35	29	4	1	1



### ICE CREAM (Continued)

These results again indicate a satisfactory standard. The two less satisfactory results were both attributable to inadequate sterilising of equipment by retailers when serving loose ice cream. Appropriate advice was given in each case.

## KNACKERS' YARDS

Number of premises licensed ..... 1  
Number of inspections ..... 19

The standards maintained at the knacker's yard have remained satisfactory, both as regards general sanitation and as regards the care of animals taken in.

Considerable attention was given to the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960. As these did not come into force until 1st November, it is not possible to say as yet whether they afford effective control.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The required report on slaughtering facilities was submitted in August, stating that, although there were no facilities in the district, there was no existing or foreseeable demand for facilities.

However, prior to submission of the report, an application had been received in respect of a proposed private slaughterhouse at Tinsley Green, intended for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The licence was issued at the end of the year, following the completion of the slaughterhouse to the required standard.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year the County Council delegated the remainder of their authority under this Act.

Total inspections for all purposes ..... 75

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

## Rodent Control

Number of complaints received .....	363
Number of infested premises found as a result of survey .....	98
Estimated number of rats killed .....	1452
Estimated number of mice killed .....	576
Number of rats picked up after treatment .....	103

Rodent Control (Continued)

Routine treatment of sewers revealed no infestation.

The Council's refuse tip was again remarkably free of infestation, - a fact which can be attributed to continuation of good standards of maintenance, coupled with regular inspection.

HOUSING

Following the appointment of the third additional inspector, it was possible to commence the required survey of older houses. As action had previously been taken in respect of the majority of the known unfit houses, it was not anticipated that any considerable number of others would be found unfit. Considerable efforts have been made to publicise the schemes for improvement grants to owners and the response, though not as great as hoped, has been quite encouraging.

A good many local authorities must now be within sight of completion of slum clearance programmes and a "marking-time" period is almost certain unless some measure of compulsion is introduced in respect of improvements. There will otherwise be many citizens obliged to live in houses which are legally "fit" but, nevertheless, very much below modern standards.

Most applications for grant are in respect of owner-occupied houses and few owners of rented properties appear interested. Even if improvements were made more remunerative for landlords, it is still likely that there would be circumstances in a good many cases requiring powers of enforcement by local authorities.

One significant factor discovered as a result of survey so far is the high proportion of older houses in the lower rateable value groups which are owner-occupied. Of 88 such houses in a representative area of old Crawley (West Green neighbourhood) 39 were found to be owner-occupied. Forty-one of the 88 houses were found to have been brought up to improvement grant standards, though approximately only one third of these had been the subjects of actual grants.

The County Planning Officer expressed interest in statistics of this nature and arrangements have been made to keep him informed. The owner-occupiership of houses almost invariably results in higher standards of maintenance and improvement, which are of undoubted significance when the occasion arises for consideration of redevelopment.

HOUSING (Continued)

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of visits for housing defects under  
Public Health and Housing Acts ..... 1064

Housing Act, 19571. Houses demolished in the periodClearance Areas

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation .....	20
(b) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. .	-
(c) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43 .....	1

Not in Clearance Areas

(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 16 or Sec. 17(1) .....	3
--	---

2. Houses closed in the period

(a) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) .....	-
(b) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26 .....	-
(c) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18 .....	-

3. Unfit houses in temporary use

(a) Retained for temporary accommodation	
(1) Under Sec. 48 .....	-
(2) Under Sec. 17(2) .....	-
(3) Under Sec. 46 .....	-
(b) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 or 35 .....	-

4. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

(a) Formal notices served under Sec. 36 .....	-
(b) Formal notices served under Sec. 90 .....	-
(c) Formal notices complied with .....	-

5. Overcrowding - Part IV, Housing Act, 1957

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	-
2. Number of families dwelling therein .....	-
3. Number of persons dwelling therein .....	-



HOUSING (Continued)

(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	-
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	-
(d)	Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding ...	-
(e)	Number of formal notices complied with .....	-

6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts ..... 15

(a)	After formal action under Public Health Act:	
1.	By owners .....	1
2.	By local authority in default of owners .....	-
(b)	After formal action under Secs. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:	
1.	By owners .....	-
2.	By local authority in default of owners .....	-
(c)	Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 .....	-

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Number of discretionary improvement grants .....	3
Number of standard improvement grants .....	23

RENT ACT, 1957 - CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of Form G received .....	-
Number of Undertakings accepted .....	-
Number of Certificates issued .....	-
Number of Certificates cancelled .....	3
Number of Undertakings complied with ..	1

These figures themselves indicate how little use is now being made by tenants of the provisions of this Act.



FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspections  (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	151	141	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (exclud- ing outworkers' premises)	26	57	-	-
TOTAL .....	181	198	3	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (Continued)

## (2) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-

Outwork - Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1)(c)(2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making)	72	-	-	-	-	-
Costume jewellery	73	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas crackers	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	147	-	-	-	-	-

Means of Escape - Section 34

Number of inspections ..... 72  
 Number of new certificates issued... 3  
 Number of amended certificates issued 2

By reason of the Factories Act, 1959, these duties passed to the County Council as Fire Authority as from December, 1960.

Up to that time, continuing efforts were made to keep the existing certificates up-to-date and to issue as many new certificates as possible in order to minimise the difficulties facing the Fire Officers in taking over these duties and also in dealing with the additional duties placed upon them.

Thanks are again expressed to the Fire Officers for their helpful co-operation.

SECTION 60, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Means of Escape from Fire in the case of Certain High Buildings.

Number of inspections ..... 63

Number of notices served:-

Formal .....	-
Informal .....	8

Number of notices complied with:-

Formal .....	-
Informal .....	5

Considerable attention was again given to those buildings to which this section is applicable. In most cases the buildings have a single internal staircase, so the only practicable solution is to protect this staircase by making the doors opening thereon fire-resisting and self-closing. Such measures are by no means permanently infallible and continuing re-inspections are necessary to ensure that, in particular, door closers remain efficient. In buildings such as these, being subject as they are to frequent changes in occupation, no reliance can be placed on the occupants being aware of the required precautions.

The provision of an infallibly protected staircase with protected access is the obvious ideal but one which is seldom reasonably attainable other than in new buildings.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The Council's first Smoke Control Order affecting the Gossops Green neighbourhood came into effect on the 1st October and, so far, very few infringements have been observed. On investigation, these were found to be due to the burning of rubbish and verbal warnings were considered to be adequate and were found effective.

It is apparent that the vast majority of housewives find smokeless fuels advantageous in use. No complaints were made formally to the Department concerning fuels. Such few "grumbles" as were heard were mostly solicited in conversation or at meetings, and mainly arose from misunderstanding of the characteristics of smokeless fuels and the need for slightly different methods of burning.

There is evidence of a continuing trend towards gas and electric space heating on account of their speed and convenience.



Smoke Control Areas (Continued)

No objections were made to the Council's second order in respect of the Tilgate neighbourhood and part of Southgate, and this order was subsequently confirmed by the Minister and will come into operation on 1st October, 1961.

A Clean Air Exhibition was held in a marquee in the Town Centre for a week during September and was very successful in its purpose. In addition to an exhibit by this Department, those taking part were the South Eastern Electricity Board, the South Eastern Gas Board, the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation and the Coal Utilisation Council.

Industrial Plant

Close attention has again been given to new plant being installed in industrial and business premises, and a good standard of equipment has been maintained. Although applications for prior approval numbered only one, the specifications for all other plant were obtained and agreement reached with the installation engineers, with satisfactory results in all cases.

During the year certain modifications were made to a coke-fired Lancashire boiler plant which is in use for burning wood-waste. Some improvement in combustion of the wood was noted.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Number of licences issued .....	51
Number of inspections .....	269
Number of disused installations made safe .....	2

Although the situation as regards licensable materials can generally be regarded as satisfactory, cases were still noted of comparable dangers arising in respect of non-licensable materials over which no control can be exercised. In conjunction with the County Fire Officers, however, advice was given as to precautions which could be taken.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed .....	4
Number of inspections .....	11

HOME SAFETYFabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations, 1959Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

There is nothing of note to report on activities under this legislation during 1960. In October, however, the Council decided to make arrangements to convene a meeting of representatives of appropriate local organisations with a view to the formation of a local independent Home Safety Committee. A great deal of propaganda is required to keep people aware of causes of home accidents and the means of their prevention, and such a Committee can usefully serve such purposes.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ATTENDED

Chief Inspector	- Clean Air Information Service Refresher Course.
Deputy Chief Inspector	- Weekend School, Public Health Inspectors Association.
Additional Inspector, Mr. Poole.	- "Radioactivity and its Hazards in Relation to Biology and Medicine" (Sir John Cass College).
Additional Inspector, Mr. Townsend.	- Second part of course on Bacteriology and passed the final examination for the Diploma in Bacteriology (Battersea College of Technology).

Such courses are extremely helpful in keeping staff up-to-date with modern demands, and I again express appreciation to the Council for recommending such attendances.

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APPENDIXWATER EXAMINATION

I am indebted to Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board, for information regarding the examination of water at source. All examinations are carried out by Mr. L.T. Dowling, B.Sc., A.M. Inst.S.P., P.A.I.W.E., Chemist to the Board. There has been no reason to suspect that the Board's water is plumbo-solvent and no tests have therefore been made. Further experiments will be put in hand during 1961 to confirm this view.

Details of analyses are set out below and on the following page:-

## N O R T H   W E S T   S U S S E X   W A T E R   B O A R D

WATER EXAMINATION

Summary of Results for the year ending 31st December 1960.

TABLE I: BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% free from Coliform organisms	% free from E. Coli
Raw Water	Hardham Weir Wood	45	0.0	0.0
		41	97.6	95.1
Final Water	Hardham Weir Wood	45	100.0	100.0
		41	100.0	100.0
Distribution System	Service Reservoirs	94	98.9	100.0
	Domestic	54	100.0	100.0
	New Mains	65	92.0	100.0
	Other Samples	27	100.0	100.0

Note: New mains were not put into supply until a satisfactory sample was obtained.

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FIFTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1960

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K. N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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1871

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

1871

1871

1871

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
CHICAGO, ILL.

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## NORTH WEST SUSSEX WATER BOARD

WATER EXAMINATION

Summary of Results for the year ending 31st December 1960

TABLE II: CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Type	Source	No. of Samples	Temp°C		Colour Hazen		pH		Elect. Cond.		Total Solids		Total Hardness		Temporary Hardness		Free CO <sub>2</sub>		Iron		Manganese		Aluminium		Fluoride	
			min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.
Raw Water	Hardham	45	4.8	18.4	12	180	7.30	7.84	270	320	184	270	104	186	81	128	1	12	0.14	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
	Weir Wood	39	3.8	19.4	10	39	7.11	8.01	200	260	116	164	84	114	42	62	5	16	0.14	0.33	0.16	0.62	-	-	0.2	0.3
Final Water	Hardham	45	4.7	18.4	5-	7	7.11	8.04	250	320	174	247	124	200	62	141	0	16	0.00	0.06	-	-	0.00	0.11	0.1	-
	Weir Wood	39	4.2	19.4	0	5-	7.44	9.00	220	270	127	168	96	116	42	58	0	8	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.2	0.3

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